

PAN-AMERICANS THROUGH CAPITAL

Scientists of Two Continents to Open Congress Monday.

WOMEN TO SHARE IN BIG EVENT

Mrs. Lansing and Mme. Suarez Will Be Leaders in Auxiliary Conference.

Washington, Dec. 25.—Washington, not only the capital of the United States, but a leading city of "Pan-America," was the situation presented here to-day as preparations for the second Pan-American Scientific Congress, which opens Monday, were being completed. With all the hotel rooms in the city reserved for the 1,000 to 1,500 members of the congress and of the permanent scientific organizations which will meet with it, and with practically every square foot of convention space chartered, from lodge hall to ballroom, and including even government and educational buildings, the city is resplendent for the largest and most comprehensive international gathering of its kind ever held in this country.

Nothing has been left undone to impress the visitors that "Pan-America" is an actuality rather than a dream. Hosts and hostesses have been as busy as bees in the city, and the rest will be given by the official reception in time for the "get-acquainted" reception to be held at the White House. It is expected that President Wilson will address the members in the Pan-American Building on the night of January 5.

Many of the delegates, who include hundreds of the most noted scientists, educators and publicists of the two continents, have arrived in the city, and the rest will be given by the official reception in time for the "get-acquainted" reception to be held at the White House. It is expected that President Wilson will address the members in the Pan-American Building on the night of January 5.

A welcome on behalf of the United States government, under whose auspices the congress will be held, will be tendered by Vice-President Marshall in the absence of President Wilson. This will be followed by a formal dinner at the White House. Responses will be made by the respective chairmen of the twenty-one scientific delegations, beginning with Dr. Ernesto Quesada, of Argentina. In most cases the envoys of their governments in Washington. In the evening there will be a reception to the members of the congress and invited guests tendered by the United States delegation.

Will Work in Nine Sections. The scientific discussions will begin Tuesday morning with the semi-formal opening of the nine main sections of the congress, at which arrangements will be completed for consideration of the general subject assigned to each. Section No. 1 has anthropology, with Dr. William H. Holmes, head curator of the Smithsonian Institution, as chairman; No. 2, astronomy, meteorology and seismology, Robert E. Wood, president of the Carnegie Institution, as chairman; No. 3, conservation, agriculture, irrigation and forestry, George N. Rammel, chief of the Animal Husbandry Division of the United States Department of Agriculture; No. 4, education, P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education.

Section No. 5 has engineering, with Brigadier General William H. Rixby, U. S. A. (retired), as chairman; No. 6, international and public law and jurisprudence, Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; No. 7, mining and metallurgy, economic geology and applied chemistry, Hennen Jennings, former president of the London Institute of Mining and Metallurgy; No. 8, public health and medical science, Surgeon General William C. Gorgas, U. S. A.; No. 9, transportation, commerce, finance and taxation, L. S. Rowe, president of the Academy of Social and Political Science.

Hall of America Too Small. The formal opening will take place at 10 o'clock Monday in Memorial Continental Hall, national headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which provides more space than the famous "Hall of the Americas" in the adjacent building of the Pan-American Union.

The assemblage, comprising some 150 representatives of Latin-American governments and scientific institutions and

societies, about 700 representatives of American organizations, and about 800 from the leading educational institutions of this country, will be called to order by John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, acting as secretary general of the congress.

After the singing of "The Pan-American Hymn" by a chorus of the "Home Club" of the Interior Department, Mr. Barrett will introduce William Phillips, Third Assistant Secretary of State, as chairman of the executive committee which organized the congress. Mr. Phillips will call on Ambassador Suarez of Chile, to take up the gavel as presiding officer for the thirteen-day meeting.

On Wednesday the sections will split up into forty-five sub-sections, each with its special topics. From then on the congress will consist of a large number of separate meetings going on simultaneously in practically all parts of the city, until the day before adjournment, when the main sections will meet again for the formulation of resolutions to be acted upon at the closing exercises in Memorial Continental Hall on January 8.

CHINESE TROOPS JOIN REBEL ARMY

Government Soldiers in Yunnan Swell Tsal Ao's Forces to 30,000.

Peking, Dec. 25.—The government troops in the province of Yunnan have joined the revolutionists under Tsal Ao, who has declared the province independent and guaranteed the safety of foreigners. The revolutionary forces now number thirty thousand. Conditions in the province of Kwelchow are unsettled, but disaffection has not been reported in the other southern provinces.

President Yuan Shih-kai has apparently changed his mind about the titles he will confer on loyal followers. It was originally announced that the titles would not be given to the revolutionists, but he has now decided to confer them on those who have been loyal to the government.

Hereditary titles of six ranks will be created. The first rank will be king or prince. Then will come duke, marquis, earl, viscount and baron. In the order named. The last four titles are to be divided into three classes by fixing a prefix to each. The government will retain the right to cancel titles should the holders conduct themselves in a manner regarded as improper by the Emperor.

Newspapers which are unfriendly to the monarchical restoration have been attacking the title scheme since it was first suggested, and declare it is a return to the old regime wholly out of keeping with the spirit of progress the educated Chinese hope to see prevail.

Philadelphia, Dec. 25.—General Hwang Hsing, first Minister of War under the Chinese Republic, who is temporarily residing at Media, near here, announced to-night that he had received a cable message from Shanghai to-day, that the Province of Yunnan had declared her independence. The message further informed the Chinese general, according to his secretary, that Yuan Shih-kai had ordered the Governor of the Province of Sze Chuen to send troops to put down the revolt in Yunnan, but that the order had been disregarded. The message stated that the provinces of Huh and Kwang Si had also declared their independence. The revolt of these provinces has made the Peking government very uneasy, the message added.

CUBA BUYS U. S. GUNBOAT. Vicksburg, Training Ship of Washington Naval Militia, Sold.

Seattle, Dec. 25.—The Navy Department notified the commander of the national guard of Washington to-day that the gunboat Vicksburg, now moored at West Seattle, had been sold to the Cuban government.

The Washington naval militia has used the Vicksburg as a training ship for years. The ship will be overhauled at the Puget Sound yard and will proceed to Cuba by way of the Panama Canal.

Christmas Gift Chokes Baby. Arlington, N. J., Dec. 25.—Choked by a marble, one of his brother's Christmas presents, Robert Emerson Brown, the sixteen-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Brown, of 52 Pavana Avenue, died this afternoon before a doctor could be called.

Japan's Place in the Sun; What It Means to America

Weak Republics of the West the Eldorado of a Million of Nippon's Children Who Yearly Must Find New Homes.

Leaders of Japanese thought realize that the population of Japan has reached the explosive point. A million of her sons and daughters must each year find homes in a new country. Whether they will go is plain to George Bronson Rea, who calls the frail republics to the south of the United States the Eldorado of the Japanese dream.

To the Japanese the Monroe Doctrine is an impossibility. To them, too, the United States is a nation anxious for peace at any price. "She is a woman's country," says Kazan Koyahara, the Maximilian Harden of Japan, "and women love peace."

Japan's interest in Mexico, the blunt utterances of Oriental statesmen and editors, and the conflict with California, which will not down, suggest that the security of our own institutions may be jeopardized by the aspirations of Greater Nippon.

By GEORGE BRONSON REA.

That Japan's rapidly growing population is the powder magazine which may blow a hole in the exclusion laws of the United States has been conclusively proved in the preceding articles. California's demand to be saved from the danger of future overwhelming Japanese immigration must be recognized as just.

As Russia stands, to-day, the bulwark of Europe against the western pressure of a regenerated Orient, so California must stand as the outer defence of America against the expansive influences of a civilization which now proclaims through Count Okuma the East's superiority over the West. As California's demand is just, so must we concede the justice of Japan's demand for equality under the treaties. The two viewpoints are irreconcilable.

It would appear that the Japanese government, ignoring the clamoring of its jingo statesmen and editors, says in effect that it does not insist upon free immigration into America for its laborers, but does demand the enactment of some legislation that will acknowledge the manhood equality of her sons. So comes to us from Japan, Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, an American missionary professor in the Imperial University of Kioto, to explain to us her viewpoint and indicate a way out of the dilemma. He proposes that our immigration laws be amended (in line with Senator Dillingham's plan) so that all future immigration shall be limited to a definite percentage annually from each foreign land of those already assimilated from that land. He suggests a five per cent basis.

250 MIGHT ENTER EACH YEAR.

This rate would allow to enter all who might come from northern Europe, would cut down immigration somewhat from southern and eastern Europe and allow only a slight immigration from Asia. On the basis of those races already present in America, Dr. Gulick estimates that his plan would permit only 250 Japanese to enter annually. This would avoid the objection of differential treatment of the nations, and so harmonize with the dignity of all, explains Dr. Gulick.

Just so. In plain words the proposed amendment technically recognizes the manhood equality of the Japanese, and then proceeds to bar them from the country more effectively than under the present "Gentleman's Agreement." Japan's honor would be appeased on paper, at least, but in her heart the sore would still rankle. The plausible excuse for hostilities would be removed, but the great vital fundamental problem would remain unsolved. If only 250 Japanese could then enter the United States annually, whether would the increasing expanding annual surplus go? We must look the facts squarely in the face.

If, on one hand, Japan is honest in her contentions that she recognizes the justice of California's demand and that, as we are assured, she endorses Dr. Gulick's remedy; and, on the other, holding herself superior to the other Asiatics, she refuses to encourage colonization of her people in the Orient; if we remember that the British possessions in the Pacific are as firm as adamant in their policy of total exclusion, the question must be answered: "Where is Japan to find homes for over a million new children annually?" There is only one answer: The rich, fertile, undeveloped and weak republics to the south of the United States must prepare to receive the flood. There lies the Eldorado of the Japanese dream!

Colonize, Not Immigrate. If we again remember that the Japanese never renounce their allegiance to the Mikado, nor surrender their family ideas, that their immigration movements are always spoken of as colonization schemes; if we bear in mind that the vanguard of Japanese immigration is invariably composed of the adventurous, turbulent and not always desirable element; the thought begins to take shape that wherever they colonize in large numbers their presence must inevitably prove a menace to the peace and happiness of any small and weak nation who extends them hospitality.

Let us picture for a moment the stream of millions of surplus Japanese pouring into any of the republics to the south of the United States; let us remember the remarkable fecundity of the race under favorable conditions such as exist in America; let us remember the Monroe Doctrine and all that it means, and the thought again will not down that Japan's desire and need for expansion have a direct bearing on this doctrine, and the future security of our own nation and the preservation of our institutions.

What does Japan think of the Monroe Doctrine? What are the motives underlying her diplomatic strategy in Mexico? What was behind the visit of Señor Don Francisco Leon de la Barra to Tokio in December of 1913, traveling secretly from Paris via Siberia, and receiving at the hands of the Mikado the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun, the highest honor accessible for Japanese subjects?

What was behind the return visit of the Idzumo's officers to Mexico City in January of 1914, when Captain Mori-yama and his officers were entertained lavishly by the Mexican authorities? What is the meaning of the constant references in the Japanese press to the possible interference of their government in behalf of Mexico in the event of American intervention in the affairs of that country?

Monroe Doctrine "Impossible." What does the recent utterance of the "Hochi" indicate when it regrets that owing to the lack of a few more battleships Japan may not be able to interfere in the event of the United States making an armed intervention in Mexico? What does Count Okuma, the spokesman for Japan, think of the Monroe Doctrine? In his own magazine, the "Shin Nijon," for July, 1914, outlining the foreign policy of his administration, he says: "The United States early in the nineteenth century declared the Monroe

REAL TRENCH WAR TO AID DEFENCE

Sen. Chamberlain Thinks Object Lesson Would Convince Congress.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Washington, Dec. 25.—Congress will be given an object lesson in preparedness for modern warfare if Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, succeeds in carrying out a plan he has conceived to illustrate graphically the problem of national defence. When Congress reassembles the Senator will propose that a division of regular troops or of regular and national guard troops be assembled at the nearest suitable point to Washington. These troops when mobilized would dig trenches and otherwise fortify a defensive position. Then the division would attack the post, the artillery using real shrapnel and high explosive shells and the infantry ball cartridges and hand grenades.

Although the position would not be defended and no men would be under fire, the Senator believes the attack would furnish a more valuable object lesson than the ordinary manoeuvres or sham battles.

The training, organization and discipline necessary for a division to properly dig itself in and otherwise prepare for the defence of a position. The difficulties attending the defence and attack of a trench and the training essential. The effect of high explosive shell and grenade fire and what it means to have to face it. Our lack of heavy field guns needed to smash infantry trenches; How difficult it would be for us to mobilize one complete division, which is the smallest complete tactical unit of an army. "I am constantly impressed with the difficulty of creating a thorough understanding of the necessity of providing adequate national defence," said Senator Chamberlain. "People read how battles are fought nowadays in Europe, but they do not realize how far short we are of the preparation to fight such battles."

Results Would Outdo Oratory. "In my opinion nothing would portray more graphically what we must

do to fit our army for modern warfare than the mobilization of a body of troops to attack a fortified position. If either the War Department or Congress will make such an object lesson possible the results will be more impressive than all the oratory expended upon the question at this session."

A division, as prescribed by the table of organization, prior to the present war, consists of nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, one brigade of two regiments of field artillery, one pioneer battalion, one field battalion of signal troops, one ammunition train, one supply train, one sanitary train and one engineer train. From the lessons of the present war it has been decided that a division should have three regiments of artillery instead of two and that one of these regiments should have heavy guns. Instead of one battalion of engineers there should be a regiment of two battalions, and whereas under the present organization a division has no aero squadron there should be one.

Charged purchases made during the remainder of December will appear on February First bill.

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Large Price Reductions—Monday

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Fur Trimmed Suits

Tailored Suits of wool velour, velvet or broadcloth trimmed with various furs.

Heretofore \$39.50 to \$49.50 20.00

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Fur trimmed Suits of chiffon velvet, also dressy Suits of wool velour, broadcloth or satin.

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Of wool Duvetyn, crepe vicuna, velour cloth, wool plush or broadcloth.

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Of satin, charmeuse, moiré or pearl velvet, velvet or wool velour.

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Flare model of Hudson seal, collar and border of beaver or skunk.

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Full ripple coat; chin collar and border of skunk or beaver.

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Full ripple model, three row border and chin collar of skunk.

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For Women and Misses

New high model of selected tan or black calf, laced to toe. Welted soles and low heels.

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For Women and Misses

In white, flesh, maize, coral, rose, Nile or peachy embroidered front and hemstitched.

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Plain or Fur-Trimmed Models

Of wool velour, broadcloth, English whipcord or mannish mixtures. 14 to 20 years.

18.50

Heretofore \$29.50 to \$45.00

Misses' Fur Trim'd Suits

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Of broadcloth, wool velour, velvet or corduroy, trimmed with various furs. 14 to 20 years.

29.50

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Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats

Collars of Beaver, Natural or Skunk Raccoon

Of Zibeline, Wool Plush, Oxford Vicuna or English mixtures. 14 to 20 years.

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Girls' Fur Trimmed Coats

Of Zibeline—Skunk Opossum Fur Trimmed

In Brown, Green or Navy Blue; Box Pleated

Back; Wide Belt; Novelty Pockets. 6 to 16 years.

Heretofore \$16.50 11.50

Misses' Seal Plush Coats

Chin Collars of Beaver, Natural or Skunk Raccoon

Flare model, with belted front; satin lined, warmly interlined. 14 to 20 years.

Heretofore \$45.00 29.50

Girls' Fur Trimmed Coats

Of Broadcloth or Zibeline—Silk Lined

In Brown, Green, Navy or Old Blue; Velvet

Collars and Cuffs, trimmed with Skunk Opossum—Fur. 8 to 16 years.

Heretofore \$18.50 14.50

Misses' Evening Gowns

New Models at Special Prices.

Of Satin de Chine in Pink, Turquoise, Maize or White. Silver lace bodice with bands of silk in shadow effect. Maline and silver bands over shoulder. 14 to 20 years.

19.75 Value \$29.50

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New Models at Special Prices.

Embroidered or dressy trimmed models, of Taffeta Silk or Crepe Meteor in new fashionable colors, combined with Georgette Crepe to match. 14 to 20 years.

18.50 Value \$29.50

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Large Boys' Overcoats

Winter Overcoats—9 to 18 Years

Double Breasted, of English Overcoatings in plain or fancy Gray, Brown or Olive Heather mixtures.

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Norfolk Suits—Extra Knickerbockers. 9 to 18 Years.

Of all wool Tweeds or Cheviot, in Gray or Brown colorings.

Heretofore \$8.75 6.75

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Single or Double Breasted models of Kersey, Chinchilla or Frieze, in Blue, Brown or Gray.

Heretofore \$9.75 7.50

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Norfolk Suits—Extra Knickerbockers—9 to 18 Years.

Of all wool Tweed, Cheviot or mixtures, gray or brown colorings.

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